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मानक

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“जानने का अधिकार, जीने का अधिकार”

Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan

“The Right to Information, The Right to Live”

“पुराने को छोड़ नये के तरफ”

Jawaharlal Nehru

“Step Out From the Old to the New”

IS 15027-3 (2003): Micrographics - Vocabulary, Part 3: Film Processing [MSD 5: Documentation and Information]



“ज्ञान से एक नये भारत का निर्माण”

Satyanarayan Gangaram Pitroda

“Invent a New India Using Knowledge”



“ज्ञान एक ऐसा खजाना है जो कभी चुराया नहीं जा सकता है”

Bhartrhari—Nitiśatakam

“Knowledge is such a treasure which cannot be stolen”

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भारतीय मानक
सूक्ष्म आलेखी शब्दावली
भाग 3 फिल्म प्रक्रमण

Indian Standard
MICROGRAPHICS — VOCABULARY
PART 3 FILM PROCESSING

ICS 01.040.37; 37.080

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NATIONAL FOREWORD

This Indian Standard (Part 3) which is identical with ISO 6196-3 : 1997 'Micrographics — Vocabulary — Part 3 : Film processing' issued by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards on the recommendation of Documentation and Information Sectional Committee and approval of the Management and Systems Division Council.

The text of the ISO Standard has been approved as suitable for publication as an Indian Standard without deviations. Certain conventions are, however, not identical to those used in Indian Standards. Attention is particularly drawn to the following:

Wherever the words 'International Standard' appear referring to this standard, they should be read as 'Indian Standard'.

In this adopted standard, normative reference has been made to ISO 3166 : 1993 'Codes for representation of names of countries'. This standard has been superseded by ISO 3166-1 : 1997 'Codes for representation of names of countries and their subdivisions — Part 1 : Country codes', for which an identical Indian Standard IS 14836 (Part 1) : 2000 exists.

In the adopted standard, normative reference has also been made to following International Standards for which there are no Indian Standards:

<i>International Standard</i>	<i>Title</i>
ISO 1087 : 1990	Terminology — Vocabulary
ISO 10241 : 1992	International terminology standards — Preparation and layout

The concerned Sectional Committee has reviewed the provisions of these International Standards and has decided that they are acceptable for use in conjunction with this standard.

In addition to this part, ISO 6196 'Micrographics — Vocabulary' has the following parts:

- Part 1 : General terms
- Part 2 : Image positions and methods of recording
- Part 4 : Materials and packaging
- Part 5 : Quality of images, legibility, inspection
- Part 6 : Equipment
- Part 7 : Computer micrographics
- Part 8 : Use
- Part 10 : Index

For all the above parts of ISO 6196, Indian Standards also exist and are identical with ISO Standards.

While adopting, only the English language text of the International Standard has been retained in this Indian Standard.

Introduction

Micrographics gives rise to numerous international exchanges of both an intellectual and a material nature. These exchanges often become difficult, either because of the great variety of terms used in various fields or languages to express the same concept, or because of the absence or imprecision of the definitions of useful concepts.

To avoid misunderstandings and to facilitate such exchanges it is essential to clarify the concepts, to select terms to be used in various languages or in various countries to express the same concept, and to establish definitions providing satisfactory equivalents for the various terms in different languages.

The purpose of ISO 6196 is to provide definitions that are rigorous, uncomplicated and which can be understood by all concerned. The scope of each concept defined has been chosen to provide a definition that is suitable for general application. In those circumstances, where a restricted application is concerned, the definition may need to be more specific.

However, while it is possible to maintain the self-consistency of this individual standard, the reader is warned that the dynamics of language and the problems associated with the standardization and maintenance of vocabularies may introduce duplications and inconsistencies among other standards.

Indian Standard
MICROGRAPHICS — VOCABULARY
PART 3 FILM PROCESSING

Section 1: General

1.1 Scope

This part of ISO 6196 is intended to facilitate international communication in micrographics. It presents, in two languages, definitions of selected concepts used in micrographics and identifies relationships between the entries.

In order to facilitate their translation into other languages, the definitions are drafted so as to avoid, as far as possible, any peculiarity attached to a language.

1.2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO 6196. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this part of ISO 6196 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 1087:1990, *Terminology — Vocabulary*.

ISO 3166:1993, *Codes for the representation of names of countries*.

ISO 6196-1:1983, *Micrographics — Vocabulary — Part 01: General terms*.

ISO 6196-4:1986, *Micrographics — Vocabulary — Part 04: Materials and packaging*.

ISO 10241:1992, *International terminology standards — Preparation and layout*.

1.3 Principles and rules followed

1.3.1 Definition of an entry

Section 2 comprises a number of entries. Each entry consists of a set of essential elements that includes an index number, one term or several synonymous terms, and a phrase defining one concept. In addition, an entry may include examples, notes or illustrations to facilitate understanding of the concept.

Occasionally, the same term may be defined in different entries, or two or more concepts may be covered by one entry, as described in 1.3.5 and 1.3.8 respectively.

The presentation rules laid down in ISO 10241 are followed in ISO 6196.

Other terms such as **vocabulary**, **concept**, **term** and **definition**, are used in this part of ISO 6196 with the meaning defined in ISO 1087.

1.3.2 Organization of an entry

Each entry contains the essential elements defined in 1.3.1 and, if necessary, additional elements. The entry may contain the following elements in the following order:

- a) an index number (common for all languages in which this part of ISO 6196 is published);
- b) the term or the generally preferred term in the language. The absence of a generally preferred term for the concept in the language is indicated by a symbol consisting of five points (.....); a row of dots may be used to indicate, in a term, a word to be chosen in each particular case;
- c) the preferred term in a particular country (identified according to the rules of ISO 3166);

d) the abbreviation for the term;

e) permitted synonymous term(s);

f) the text of the definition (see 1.3.4);

g) one or more examples with the heading "Example(s)";

h) one or more notes specifying particular cases in the field of application of the concepts with the heading "NOTE(S)";

i) a picture, a diagram, or a table which could be common to several entries.

1.3.3 Classification of entries

A two-digit serial number is assigned to each part of ISO 6196, beginning with 01 for the part entitled "General terms".

In certain cases, the entries are classified in groups to which is assigned a four-digit serial number; the first two digits being those of the part of ISO 6196.

Each entry is assigned a six-digit index number; the first four digits being those of the part of ISO 6196 and the group.

In order that versions of ISO 6196 in various languages are related, the numbers assigned to parts, groups, and entries are the same for all languages.

1.3.4 Selection of terms and wording of definitions

The selection of terms and the wording of definitions have, as far as possible, followed established usage. Where there were contradictions, solutions agreeable to the majority have been sought.

1.3.5 Multiple meanings

When, in one of the working languages, a given term has several meanings, each meaning is given a separate entry to facilitate translation into other languages.

1.3.6 Abbreviations

As indicated in 1.3.2, abbreviations in current use are given for some terms. Such abbreviations are not used in the texts of the definitions, examples or notes.

1.3.7 Use of parentheses

In some terms, a word or words printed in bold typeface are placed between parentheses. These words are part of the complete term, but they may be omitted when use of the abridged term in a technical context does not introduce ambiguity. In the text of another definition, example, or note of ISO 6196, such a term is used only in its complete form.

In some entries, the terms are followed by words in parentheses in normal typeface. These words are not a part of the term but indicate directives for the use of the term, its particular field of application, or its grammatical form.

1.3.8 Use of brackets

When several closely related terms can be defined by texts that differ only in a few words, the terms and their definitions are grouped in a single entry. The words to be substituted in order to obtain the different meanings are placed in brackets, i.e. [], in the same order in the term and in the definition. To avoid uncertainty regarding the words to be substituted, the last word that according to the above rule could be placed in front of the opening bracket is, wherever possible, placed inside the bracket and repeated for each alternative.

1.3.9 Use of terms printed in bold typeface in definitions and the use of an asterisk

A term printed in bold typeface in a definition, an example, or a note is defined in another entry in ISO 6196, which may be in another part. However, the term is printed in bold typeface only the first time it occurs in each entry.

Bold typeface is also used for other grammatical forms of a term, for example, plurals of nouns and participles of verbs.

The basic forms of all terms printed in bold typeface which are defined in ISO 6196 are listed in the index at the end of the part (see 1.3.10).

An asterisk is used to separate terms printed in bold typeface when two such terms are referred to in separate

entries and directly follow each other (or are separated only by a punctuation mark).

Words or terms that are printed in normal typeface are to be understood as defined in current dictionaries or authoritative technical vocabularies.

1.3.10 Organization of the alphabetical index

For each language used, an alphabetical index is provided at the end of each part. The index includes all terms defined in the part.

Section 2: Terms and definitions

03.01 (film) processing

the treatment of exposed photographic material by chemical or physical means to make the **latent image** clearly visible and ultimately usable

03.02 conventional processing

processing, including **development**, ***fixing**, ***washing** and **drying** of **silver film** in which the **polarity** of the original is reversed in the **image**

03.03 reversal processing

processing of **silver film** in which the **polarity** of the **original** is maintained in the **image**

03.03.01 full reversal processing

reversal processing that requires secondary **exposure** and **development**, or a secondary development using fogging agents

03.03.02 partial reversal processing

reversal processing that omits the secondary **exposure** and **development** or secondary development using fogging agents

03.04 colour processing

processing in which the oxidation products of the **developing agent** react with a **coupler** incorporated in the **developer** or **film** to produce a dye close to each silver grain

03.05 wet processing

processing using chemicals in liquid form

03.06 dry processing

processing in which chemicals incorporated in the **film** react to heat or gas or both

03.07 bath

a chemical solution in water used in **wet processing**

03.08 stop bath

an acid solution in **wet processing** that arrests the action of **developer**

03.09 development

a **processing** step in which the **latent image** is made visible

03.10 developer

a chemical solution used in the **development** process

03.11 developing agent

active agent of the **developer**

03.12 activator

an agent which either initiates or accelerates the action of the **developing agent** in the **photosensitive layer**

03.13 fixing

a **processing** step which converts the residual light sensitive silver halides into soluble salts removed by **washing** to make the developed **image** stable

03.14 fixer

a chemical used in the **fixing** process

03.15
stabilization
clearing (US) (see also 03.16)

a **processing** step for **vesicular films** consisting of an overall **exposure** following **development** of the **image** that renders the **film** insensitive to light in order to make the developed image stable

03.16
clearing (see also 03.15)

in black-and-white **reversal processing**, the step that removes the soluble silver sulfate salts and the stains resulting from **bleaching** action

in **colour processing** (reversal or negative), the step that removes the stains resulting from **bleaching** action

03.17
washing

a **processing** step which uses water to remove unwanted soluble chemicals from photographic materials

03.18
drying

a **processing** step which removes unwanted moisture from photographic materials

03.19
(colour) coupler
coupling agent

chemical compound (phenols, naphthols, pyrazolones ...) that combines during **colour development** with the oxidation products of the **developing agent** to form a dye

03.20
diazo coupler

in a **diazo film**, compounds that combine with the unexposed diazonium salts to form dyes

03.21
bleaching

in black-and-white **reversal processing**, the step that converts the reduced silver of an **image** to soluble silver sulfate salts that will be removed by **clearing**

in **colour processing** (reversal or negative), the step that converts the reduced silver of an **image** to silver halide that will be removed by **fixing** and **washing**

03.22
bleaching/fixing

in **colour processing**, the step that combines, in a single bath, the **bleaching** and **fixing** steps

Alphabetical index

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Bureau of Indian Standards

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Review of Indian Standards

Amendments are issued to standards as the need arises on the basis of comments. Standards are also reviewed periodically; a standard along with amendments is reaffirmed when such review indicates that no changes are needed; if the review indicates that changes are needed, it is taken up for revision. Users of Indian Standards should ascertain that they are in possession of the latest amendments or edition by referring to the latest issue of 'BIS Catalogue' and 'Standards : Monthly Additions'.

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Amendments Issued Since Publication

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